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From the Youth's Athenaeum.

TRY AGAIN.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"George, have you finished your lesson?" said Mr. Prentiss to his son, a lad in his fourteenth year, who had laid aside his book, and was busily engaged in the manufacture of a large paper kite.

"No, sir," replied George, hanging his head.

"Why not, my son?"

"Because it is so difficult. I am sure, father, that I shall never learn to read Latin."

"And why not, George?"

"Because—because, I can't."

"Can't learn, George?"

"Indeed, father, I have tried my best."

The boy replied, earnestly, the tears at the same time starting in his eyes—"but it is no use. Other boys can get their lessons without any trouble; but I try and try, but it is no use."

"You must try again, my son."

"But it is no use, father. I can't learn."

"I can't, is a word no boy should ever utter in reference to learning. You can learn any thing you please, George, if you only persevere."

"Not Latin, father."

"Yes, Latin."

"But haven't I tried, father?"

"Yes, but you must try again."

"And so I have, father."

"Well, try again, and again."

"But I can't remember the lesson after I have learned it. My memory is so bad," urged the lad.

"If I were to promise you a holiday on the thirtieth of the month after next, do you think that you would forget it?"

"No, I am—sure that I would not."

"And why?"

"I can't exactly tell the reason, but I know I should remember it."

"Well, I can tell you, George. The pleasure you would take in the idea of having a holiday, would keep the date of it fresh in your memory. Now, if you love to take the same delight in learning that you do in playing, you would find no difficulty. You play marbles well, I believe?"

"O yes. I can beat every boy at school."

"Few are more skilful in making and flying kites, I believe?"

"No. My kites always fly best."

"You skate well, too?"

"Yes, I can cut every figure, from one to nine, and form every letter in the alphabet."

"And you are very fond of skating, and flying your kite, and playing at ball, and marbles, &c.?"

"Yes, father, too fond, I believe, for a boy of my age."

"And yet you cannot learn your Latin lesson. My dear boy, you are deceiving yourself. You can learn as well as any one. Only try."

"But have I not tried, father?" urged George.

"Well, try again. Come, lay aside your kite for this afternoon, and make another effort to get your lesson. And to inspire you a little, I will tell you a true story. One of the dullest boys in a village school, some thirty years ago, came up to repeat his lesson this morning, and, as usual, was deficient. Go to your seat, you stupid blockhead!" said the teacher, dealing him a severe blow along the side of the head.

"I will never make a merchant, I fear," he said to his father one evening, when he felt unusually wearied with his occupation, and despondent.

"And why not?" asked Mr. Prentiss.

"I have no taste for it," the young man replied.

"Is it not a nest?"

"Certainly."

"And are you so convinced that it is necessary for you to 'lose some occupation, energetically?'"

book, but said nothing. As Henry walked back to his seat, his step was lighter, for his heart beat with a new impulse.

"Did you say it?" whispered his friend, earnestly.

"Every word," replied the boy, proudly.

"Then you can learn?"

"Yes, but it is hard work."

"But there is nothing like trying."

"No. And from this hour," Henry replied, with the energy of confidence, "I will never say I can't."

"From that day forth," continued Mr. Prentiss, "there was no boy in the school who learned more rapidly than did Henry."

It required thought and application, but these he gave in the just proportion that success required, and success crowned his efforts.

"And did he always continue thus to learn?" asked George, looking up earnestly into his father's face.

"From that day up to this time, George, he has been a student, and now urges you, in your despondency, to 'try again,' as he tried."

"And was it, indeed, you, father?"

George asked, eagerly looking up into the face of his kind adviser.

"Yes, my child. That dull boy was your own father in his younger years."

"Then I will try again," George said, in a decided tone, and flinging aside his half-made kite, he turned and re-entered the house, and was soon bending in earnest attention over his Latin grammar.

"Well, what success, George?" asked Mr. Prentiss, as the family gathered round the tea-table.

"I've got the lesson, sir!" the boy replied, with a satisfied air.

"Perfectly?"

"I can say every word of it, sir."

"You found it pretty hard work, I suppose?"

"Not so very hard, after I had once made up my mind that I would learn it. Indeed, I never stopped to think, as I usually do, about its being difficult, or tiresome, but went right on until I had mastered every sentence."

"May you never forget this lesson, my son!" Mr. Prentiss said, feelingly.

"You possess now the secret of success. It lies in your never stopping to think about a task being difficult or tiresome, but in going on steadily in the performance of it, with a fixed determination to succeed. Notwithstanding your despondency, and doubt of your capacity to learn the lesson that had been assigned you, you have within an hour mastered a task that you despaired of accomplishing, at all. Never again, my boy, utter the words 'I can't.'"

The success that had crowned his own determined efforts—united with the impulse that the simple reference of his father to his own early difficulties gave to his mind, was sufficient to make George a rapid learner from that day. He gradually became interested in his studies, and his interest was in itself a new capacity for acquirement. When he left College at the age of eighteen, he bore with him the highest honors of the institution. He now entered the store of a merchant, to prepare for a business life. At first, his new occupation was by no means pleasant. The change from books and studies to busy life, and the dull details of trade, as he called them, was for a time exceedingly irksome.

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"O yes."

"I gave you a choice of the professions; but you preferred, you said, a mercantile life."

"Yes. And still, when I reflect on the subject, my preference is for a mercantile life, over the others."

"Then, George, compel yourself to be interested in your new pursuit."

"I have tried, father."

"Then, try again!"

The words, uttered with a peculiar emphasis, thrilled through the mind of George Prentiss. The past rose up before him, with its doubts, its difficulties, and its triumphs. Springing suddenly to his feet, he said with emphasis,

"I will try again."

"And you will succeed."

"Yes. I feel that I shall."

And he did succeed in obtaining a thorough practical knowledge of business; for he applied himself with patient determination, and soon became interested in his new pursuit.

At the age of twenty-five he entered into business for himself, with a small capital furnished him by his father, as his proportion. Little beyond this could he expect, as several younger brothers came in for a share of their father's property. It became necessary, therefore, to invest it with care and prudence. The house in which he had been employed, was engaged in the West India trade, and as his

familiarity with this trade of business was more intimate than with any other, he determined to turn his little capital in that direction. Accordingly, after renting a store on one of the principal wharves, he proceeded to freight a vessel with all the prudence that an intimate knowledge of the West India markets afforded him.

But, alas!—two days before his vessel arrived, the market had been overstocked by shipments from New York, and a large loss, instead of the anticipated profit, was the result.

For some days after this disheartening news reached him, he gave way to desponding thoughts. But soon he bent his mind to a new adventure. In this he was more successful, but, as the investment had been small, the profit was inconsiderable. His next shipment was larger, involving, at least, two thirds of his capital. The policy of insurance safely in his fire closet, our young merchant deemed himself at least secure against total loss. But even the best laid schemes of success or security often fail. Two months from the day on which the vessel sailed, news arrived that she had been wrecked, and the whole cargo lost. Nor was this all, some informality or neglect of the captain, vitiated the insurance, and the underwriters refused to pay. A suit was commenced against them, which occupied from six to eight months, before a decision could be obtained.

Nearly a twelvemonth from the day his last most unfortunate adventure was made, George Prentiss sat musing in his counting room, his mind busy with many unpleasant thoughts. He had done little or no business since the news of his loss had reached him, for he had but a remnant of his capital to work upon, and no heart to risk that. He was "holding off," as they say, until some decision was made in the suit pending with the underwriters. While he thus sat musing, a letter from his agent in New York, where the insurance had been effected, was handed to him. He tore it open eagerly. The first brief sentence, "We have lost our suit," almost unmanned him.

"Ruined!—Ruined!" he mentally ejaculated, throwing the letter on his desk as he finished reading it. "What shall I do?"

"Try again," a voice seemed to whisper in his ear.

He started and looked around.

"Try again," and this time he perceived that the voice was within him. For a moment he paused, many thoughts passed rapidly through his mind.

"I will try again!" he exclaimed, starting to his feet.

And he did try. This time he examined the condition of the markets with the careful scrutiny. Ascertained the amount of shipments within the preceding four months from all the principal Atlantic cities, and then, by the aid of his correspondents, learned the expeditions that were getting up, and the articles, and quantities of each, composing the cargoes. Knowing the monthly consumption of the various foreign products at the port to which he proposed making a shipment, he was satisfied that a cargo of flour, if run in immediately, would pay a handsome profit. And he at once chartered a vessel, the captain of which he knew could be depended on for strict obedience to instructions, and freighted her with flour. The vessel sailed, and the young merchant awaited with almost trembling expectation the news of her arrival. He had ventured his all, and the result must be success, or the utter prostration of his hopes.

In anxious expectation he waited week after week, until every day seemed to him prolonged to double its number of hours. At last a letter came from his consignee. He almost trembled as he broke the seal.

"Your flour has arrived at the very best time," it commenced. For a few moments he could read no further. He was compelled to pause lest the emotion he felt should be betrayed to those around him. Then he read the whole letter calmly through. It stated that the supply of flour was nearly exhausted when his cargo arrived, which had been promptly sold at three dollars a barrel above the last quotations.

"I'll clear three thousand dollars by my shipment," he said to his father, who entered the counting room at the moment.

"Indeed!—I am very glad to hear you say so, George. I hope after this you will be more successful."

"I feel that I shall."

"But you thought you would 'try again,' the old gentleman remarked, smiling.

"Exactly."

"That was right, George. Never despair. Let try again be your motto at all times, and success must ultimately crown your efforts."

His father was right. George Prentiss is now one of the most wealthy merchants in the city of —. He is somewhat advanced in years, and is accounted by some a little eccentric. One evidence of his eccentricity is the fact, that just over the range of desks in his counting room is painted in large letters, the words,

"TRY AGAIN."

THE HONEST SON.

A LITTLE STORY OF NORTHERN.

A grocer of the city of Smyrna had a son, who, with the help of the little learning the country could afford, rose to the post of Naib, or deputy of the Cadi; and as such visited the markets, and inspected the weights and measures of all retail dealers. One day, as this officer was going his rounds, the neighbors, who knew enough of his father's character to suspect that he might stand in need of the caution, advised him to remove his weights; but the old cheat, trusting to his relationship to the inspector, laughed at their advice. The Naib, on coming to his shop, coolly said to him, "good man, fetch out your weights, that we may examine them."

Instead of obeying, the grocer endeavored to evade the order with a large; but was soon convinced that his son was serious, by his ordering the officers to search his shop. The instruments of his fraud were soon discovered; and after an impartial examination, openly condemned and broken to pieces. He was also sentenced to a fine of fifty piastres, and to receive the bastinado of as many blows on the soles of his feet.

After this had been effected on the spot, the Naib, leaving from his horse, threw himself at the feet of his father, and watering them with his tears, thus addressed him: "Father, I have discharged my duty to my God, my sovereign and my country, as well as to the stand I hold; permit me now, by my respect and submission, to acquit the debt I owe a parent. Justice is blind; it is the power of God on earth; it has no regard to the ties kindred. God and our neighbor's rights are above the ties of nature; you had offended against the laws of justice; you deserved this punishment, but I am sorry it was your fate to receive it from me. My conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future; and instead of censuring me, pity my being reduced to so cruel a necessity."

So extraordinary an act of justice gained him the acclamation and praise of the whole city; and a report of it being made to the Sublime Porte, the Sultan advanced the Naib to the post of Cadi, and he soon after rose to the dignity of Mufti.

[From a late number of the Dublin Gentleman's Magazine.]

FUDGE!

MILITARY AND HEROIC FUDGE.

"My brave fellow-soldiers, we are now on the eve of encountering the enemy. See, there he stands in hostile array against you. He thinks to terrify you by his formidable appearance. But you regard him with a steady, a fearless eye. Soldiers! the world glories in the fame of your deeds. Your glory is imperishable—it will live forever. Regardless of wounds and death, you have ever been foremost where honor was to be won. Recollect, then, your ancient fame, and let your deeds this day show that you are still the same brave men who have often chased your enemies from the field; the same brave men who have ever looked on death as a thing unworthy of a moment's consideration—on dishonor as the greatest of all evils. Band of heroes, advance!—On, on to victory, wounds, glory, honor, and immortality!"

"Hurra, hurra, field-marshal Fudge forever! Lead us on, my brave fellows! Would to heaven my duties would permit me the enviable honor! But it would be too much for one so unworthy. Alas! I dare not. My duties call me to another part of the field. I obey the call with reluctance. But my confidence in your courage, my brave fellows, enables me to trust you to advance yourselves. On, then, on, my band of heroes, and fear nothing!"

The field-marshal raises his hat gracefully, bows politely to his "band of heroes," and rushes off to a height at a safe distance, from which he views the battle comfortably through his telescope.

PATRIOTIC FUDGE.

"My country, oh my country! It is for thee, for thee alone, I live; and for thee, my country, I will at any time cheerfully die. (Who's that calling out fudge?) Nearest my heart is the wish for thy welfare. To see thee happy is the only desire of my soul, and that thou mayest be so is my constant prayer. Night and day dost thou engross my thoughts, and all I would I sacrifice to thy welfare! My private interests are as dust in the balance. (Who's that again calling out fudge? turn him out.) My private interests are as dust in the balance; and shame, shame, oh! eternal shame to the selfish wretch, unworthy to live, who, for a moment, prefers his individual aggrandizement to his country's good. Perish the name, perish the name of the wealth to me, my country, compared to thy happiness! Station what station, unless thou too art advanced! Power, what is power, unless the power of doing thee good? Oh, my country! my country, oh! Oh! oh! oh! from various parts of the house." The patriot sits down wiping his patriotic nose with a white handkerchief amidst thunders of applause.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Thursday, February 24.

IN SENATE.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina; when

Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I was a spectator of the melancholy event which is announced in the message from the House. It was the result of a sudden and violent attack of disease, which, defying all remedy, proved fatal in less than thirty-six hours from its commencement. On Monday Mr. Williams was in his seat until the close of session of the House. On Wednesday, within little more than an hour after the meeting of the House, he lay a lifeless corpse. Of the dreadful lesson which is taught by this most unexpected calamity, it is fitting that others should speak with more propriety than myself. But the occasion gives rise to a few reflections in which I hope to be indulged.

A public servant has been struck down by the hand of death almost in the harness of his public labors—a man whose long life of near sixty years has been devoted to useful, honorable and patriotic service. The occurrence is well calculated to arrest the ordinary course of thought and action here, and to turn our minds to the contemplation of that awful change to which we are all ultimately destined. It reminds us, too, that the older men are passing away from the public councils, and usually excites some inquiry as to the life and character of him who has so long shared in the deliberations of Congress, and in the gratitude and confidence of his countrymen.

Mr. Williams was a native of the county of Surry, North Carolina, in which he always continued his residence. His education was liberal, having been graduated at the University of his native State, and having remained some time subsequently as a tutor in the same institution. Not very long afterwards he was chosen by the Legislature a member of the Board of Trustees of the University, of which he was ever one of the most vigilant, active, and faithful guardians. Anxious to be useful in the employment of the country, he seems early to have contemplated a public career. In the year 1814 he was returned from the county of Surry one of the members of the House of Commons in the General Assembly of the State; and, although a young man, he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the ensuing session. In 1815 he was elected the Representative in the Congress of the United States, of the 13th Congressional District, which embraces the county of his residence; and at every election since that time he has been returned by the same constituency to the same station. Of his talents and services as a member of Congress it would be superfluous to speak here, in the scene of his labors, and among his early and later associates. His legislative history is incorporated with the history of the country for more than a quarter of a century, in one continued series, and is found in the journals and documents of the House, the reports of its committees, and the register of its debates during that period. Few members of the House ever performed more useful and laborious service than did Mr. Williams for many years, while he acted as the chairman of the committee of claims, in adjusting the numerous demands on the Government which grew out of transactions connected with the late war with Great Britain. And none, it is believed, ever possessed the confidence of his associates in legislation in a greater degree. With a mind patient, laborious, and strictly impartial, he applied himself diligently to this branch of the business of Congress, and was found so generally accurate that his opinions acquired the greatest weight. His continuous service for so many years not only made him the Father of the House by seniority of membership, but his intimate acquaintance with public affairs, his enlightened views of the structure and policy of our Government, and his inflexible honesty and manliness of character, rendered him one of the most valuable of the public counsellors. But, sir, it is not so much his public action in the high places of the country, and his capacities to be serviceable there, that I wish particularly to mark. His character will bear closer examination and a severer scrutiny. I wish to bear my humble testimony to the eminent purity of his private life and moral integrity, and to speak what I believe is the common sentiment in his wide circle of acquaintance, that during his long public career, neither the angry contests of parties, the temptings of ambition, of avarice, or vice, have sullied his name with a single action which should cause one moment's regret to his friends. In his public conduct he was manly, frank, ingenuous, and devoted to his duties. It happened to me in my boyhood to have been sent to school in one of the counties of his district; and I well remember to have witnessed the feelings of gratitude, of kindness, and af-

fection, with which he was cherished by those who so early and constantly honored him with their confidence, and whom he repaid with such fidelity and disinterested service. Always moral, he became later in life a religious man, and uniformly regulated his conduct by the principles of virtue and a conscientious conviction of duty.

But it was in the charities and kind offices of private and domestic life that Mr. Williams was most favorably known and appreciated. Although he never contracted the relation of marriage, there are those by whom his demise will be as deeply deplored as would be that of their immediate parents. He was a member of a numerous family, the head of which acquired an honorable fame by his patriotism and service in the war of the Revolution, and by his public spirit and elevation of character in after life. A twin brother of my lamented colleague now presides as Judge in the courts of Tennessee. His elder brother, Colonel John Williams, was distinguished for his gallantry as an officer during the late war, and for his talents and character as a public servant, as a Senator in this body from the State of Tennessee, and in our diplomatic service abroad. A third brother was for a long period the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina. The two latter, though deceased, have left children. Others of his brothers, and near relatives yet survive, and are among the most enlightened, hospitable, and liberal gentlemen, both in North Carolina and Tennessee. On the families of these the intelligence of their bereavement will fall as the thunder from a cloudless sky. To these, however, wherever situated, it will be consoling to know that, though the pangs of his dissolution were severe, they were of short duration, and that he met his fate with the calmness and resignation which arises from the consciousness of a well spent life, and the hope of an immortality beyond the grave.

In reference to the message of the House, I beg leave to present certain resolutions.

The resolutions having been sent to the Secretary's table, and read—

Mr. CLAY said: Prompted by a friendship which existed between the deceased and myself of upwards of a quarter of a century's duration, and by the feelings and sympathies which this melancholy occasion excites, will the Senate allow me to add a few words to those which have been so well and so appropriately expressed by my friend near me, (Mr. Graham,) in seconding the motion he has just made?

Already, during the present session, has Congress, and each House, paid the annual instalment of the great debt of Nature. We could not have lost two more worthy and estimable men than those who have been taken from us. My acquaintance with the lamented Lewis Williams commenced in the fall of 1815, when he first took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Carolina, and I re-entered that House after my return from Europe. From that period until his death a cordial and unbroken friendship has subsisted between us; and similar ties were subsequently created with almost every member of his highly respectable family.

When a vacancy arose in the responsible and laborious office of chairman of the committee of claims, which had been previously filled by another distinguished and lamented son of North Carolina (the late Mr. Yancy), in virtue of authority vested in me, as the presiding officer of the House, I appointed Mr. Williams to fill it. Always full of labor, and requiring unremitting industry, it was then, in consequence of claims originating in the late war, more than ever toilsome. He discharged his complicated duties with the greatest diligence, ability, impartiality and uprightness, and continued in the office until I left the House in the year 1825. He occasionally took part in the debates which sprang up on great measures brought forward for the advancement of the interests of the country, and was always heard with profound attention, and, I believe, with a thorough conviction of his perfect integrity. Indefatigably adhering always to what he believed to be right, if he ever displayed warmth or impatience, it was excited by what he thought was insincere, or base, or ignoble. In short, Lewis Williams was a true and faithful image of respectable State which he so long and so ably served in the National Councils—intelligent, quiet, unambitious, loyal to the Union, and uniformly patriotic.

We all feel and deplore with the greatest sensibility the heavy loss we have so suddenly sustained. May it impress us with a just sense of the frailty and uncertainty of human life! And, profiting by his example, may we all be fully prepared for that which is soon to follow!

The resolutions were then adopted in the following words:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the communication from the House of Representatives announcing the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, a representative from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That in token of sincere and

high respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate will attend the funeral at 12 o'clock to-morrow, the hour appointed by the House of Representatives, and will wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days; and as a further mark of respect—
Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of yesterday having been read and approved—

Mr. RAYNER, of North Carolina, addressed the House as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER: I rise to perform a most painful and melancholy duty. Painful, most unexpectantly painful, it is to me; and melancholy it ought to be, and must be, in the associations accompanying it, to the members of this House. The Hon. Lewis Williams, a member of this House from North Carolina, is no more. He who has been so long, and I may say so affectionately entitled "the Father of this House," has finished his earthly career. He expired at his boarding house in this city, about half past one o'clock P. M. on yesterday, after a short but most violent illness of only thirty-six hours in duration. All that medical attention and the kindness of friends could do, were exerted in his behalf, but all in vain. From the very commencement of his attack death seemed to have marked him for its own.

I am well aware that no words of mine can avail him aught; no sympathy of ours can restore him to his country and his friends. And it now only remains for us to perform the last sad rites to his memory, before we consign him to that "dust whence he sprang."

If I may be allowed to refer to the relations between him and myself, he was not only my colleague but my friend. I have known him long, and known him well. Ever since I first formed his acquaintance, he has extended to me that friendship and that confidence, of which any one who knew him might justly feel proud. How mysterious is Divine Providence, how weak is human knowledge! Little, ah little, did I suppose one week since that I should thus be called on to announce to this House that this political patriarch had fallen! What a sad commentary is this upon human vanity—upon the strife of contending factions. But three days since he was in the discharge of his duties on this floor—now he lies extended on the bed of death!

The deceased was in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He presided one of those rare instances in our history, of a man whose whole life may be said to have been devoted to the public service of his country. He first entered political life in 1813, when he was elected to represent his native county in the Legislature of North Carolina; and so satisfactory was his conduct there, that in the following year he was elected to represent the district in which he resided in the House of Representatives of the United States, of which body he continued, without intermission, to be a member till the period of his death.

The history of his life affords a practical refutation of the oft-repeated slander, that a long course of public service is incompatible with private virtue and personal honor. It is equally illustrative of that enduring confidence which should ever exist between the constituent and the representative—and of the need of approbation which an honest people are ever willing to accord to a faithful public servant.

It needs no labored eulogy from me, to do justice in the manner in which he discharged his duties on this floor. It is a matter of history that, from his first appearance here, he was marked for his habits of industry, and his meekness of character, combined with energy, sterling sense, and disinterestedness of purpose. Those who have served with him, whether for a longer or a shorter period, know that he was always among the first in his seat, and the last to leave it. He always kept a vigilant eye on the progress of business through this House; and was ever ready to sustain and advocate those measures which he believed to be for the good of his country, as to oppose those which he believed to be founded in injustice and wrong. The duties of his station he never neglected. Neither the inclemency of weather, nor personal inconvenience, ever restrained him from the performance of his trust. He was for years favorably known to this House and to the country, as the able and efficient chairman of the Committee of Claims; and it is well known that whilst he always guarded the public treasure, like a faithful sentinel, he never turned a deaf ear to the well-founded claims of justice.

His talents were of the useful and modest, and not of the showy and ostentatious order. He seemed to think that the duty of the statesman consisted in acting for the welfare of his country, and not in speaking for the entertainment of his hearers. He spoke but rarely, and then but briefly and directly to the subject. His object was usefulness, and not display. His style was no more and bold as it was vigorous and unaffected. And we all know how often, in moments of confusion, a few words from his lips removed our difficulties, and relieved the House from embarrassment.

In his intercourse with his fellow members, I need not say, what is well known here, that he was uniformly mild, conciliatory, and amiable. Although remarkable for the firmness and tenacity with which he adhered to his purposes and his principles, yet those who knew him well know that he always exercised a becoming charity for the honest differences of opinion entertained by others. He was distinguished for the decorum and order of his private life. In the most trying and exciting scenes, and in the most trying and exciting scenes, he was so far from forgetting the dignity of his station, as to suffer his feelings to triumph over his judgment. A right advocate for the maintenance of order, he always strengthened his precept by the force of his example.

Such he was, as a public man in the discharge of public duty. But it was equally in his private and social relations, that his character presented an example worthy of imitation. His firm and unbending integrity, his uncompromising devotion to principle, his scrupulous regard for truth, sincerity, and honor, have long been proverbial. A warm and devoted friend, a charitable and kind hearted man, his heart was always responsive to the appeals of sympathy, his purse was ever open to the voice of distress. Such being the case, may we not well and truly exclaim—an honest and virtuous man has died! His course has, indeed, been an eventful one. With a calm and contemplative mind, he has for more than a quarter of a century, viewed the shifting scenes on the great drama of his country's history; and during the darkest periods of that country's peril, he has clung to her with patriotic affection. He has seen peace and war, prosperity and calamity, excitement and calm, succeeding in their turns. He has seen parties and administrations, factions and dynasties, rise and fall. Yet during all the twenty-eight years of his public career, conspicuous as is the world, the tongue of slander has never whispered aught against his integrity and his virtue. To the last he continued to "fight the good fight," and to "keep that faith," which is based on the true principles of liberty, and an unwavering devotion to the free institutions of his country. Let me not be misunderstood; I have no allusion to party.

No matter how others may be affected, his colleagues know how to appreciate his loss. How often, in the hour of difficulty, have we consulted his sound practical wisdom and tried integrity? He stood, as it were, an impersonation of the character of the "Old North State," whose interests he represented so faithfully, and which he loved so well—combining energy with calmness, patriotism with virtue, and unpretending simplicity. Although his ears will no more listen to the murmuring of waters from his western mountains; although his eyes will no more be gladdened with the view of his dear native hills; yet his memory will live in the hearts of his confiding constituents, and be handed down with reverence to succeeding children.

Although we mourn his loss, yet we have the consolation to know, that he died in "the triumph of that faith" in whose precepts he conformed to life. At an early age he attached himself to the Presbyterian church, and continued an exemplary member of the same down to the period of his death. He never suffered public duty or private pleasure to interfere with the discharge of those duties which he owed to his God. His isolated breath he looked with humble and calm resignation to that Great and Good Being, in whom he trusted when living, and whom he "confessed before men." Those of us who witnessed his last moments, have had read to us the impressive and never-to-be-forgotten lesson, with what quiet composure a Christian can die. He has left this world forever; but still

The sweet remembrance of the just shall flourish while he sleeps in dust.

Mr. Rayner then sent to the Clerk's table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the House do hear with the liveliest sensibility the announcement of the death of the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, late a member from the State of North Carolina, and the oldest Member in service in this House.

Resolved, That this House tender to the relatives of the deceased the expression of its sympathy on this afflictive event; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Members and Officers will wear crapes on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Members and Officers of this House will attend the funeral of the Hon. Lewis Williams, deceased late a Member of this House, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the deceased.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

The resolutions having been read—

Mr. ADAMS rose and said: Mr. Speaker, I second the motion, and ask the indulgence of the House for the utterance of a few words, from a heart full to overflowing with anguish, which no words can express.

Sir, my acquaintance with Mr. Williams commenced with the second Congress of his service in this House. Twenty-five years have since elapsed, during all which he has been always here at his post, always true to his trust, always adhering faithfully to his constituents and to his country—always, and through every political vicissitude and revolution, adhered to faithfully by them. I have often thought that this steadfastness of mutual attachment between the Representative and the Constituent was characteristic of both; and, concurring with the idea just expressed with such touching eloquence by his colleague, (Mr. Rayner), I have habitually looked upon Lewis Williams as the true portrait and personification of the People of North Carolina.

Sir, the loss of such a man at any time, to his country, would be great. To this House, at this juncture, it is irreparable. His wisdom, his experience, his unswerving integrity, his ardent patriotism, his cool and deliberate judgment, his conciliatory temper, his firm adherence to principle—where shall we find a substitute for them? In the distracted state of our public councils, with the worn word and the gall of personal animosities adding tenfold bitterness to the conflict of rival interests and discordant opinions, his shall

we have to deplore the bereavement of his presence, the very light of whose countenance, the very sound of whose voice, could recall us, like a talisman, from the tempest of hostile passions to the calm composure of harmony and peace.

Mr. Williams was and has long been, in the official language which we have adopted from the British House of Commons, the Father of the House; and though my junior by nearly twenty years, I have looked up to him, in this House, with the reverence of filial affection, as if he was the father of us all. The seriousness and gravity of his character, tempered as it was with habitual cheerfulness and equanimity, peculiarly fitted him for that relation to the members of the House, while the unassuming courtesy of his deportment, and the benevolence of his disposition invited every one to consider him as a brother.

Still he is gone! The places that have known him shall know him no more; but his memory shall be treasured up by the wise and the good of his contemporaries, as eminent among the patriots and statesmen of this our native land; and were it possible for any Northern bosom, within this Hall, ever to harbor for one moment a wish for the dissolution of our National Union, may the spirit of one departed friend, pervading every particle of the atmosphere around us, dispel the delusion of his soul by reminding him that in that event he would no longer be the countryman of Lewis Williams.

Mr. W. C. JOHNSON rose and said: I rise, Mr. Speaker, to add my humble tribute to the virtues and memory of a departed friend—one whom I may truly say stood to me in the place of a father; for, when young and inexperienced, I first entered this Hall, it was to him I was indebted for the prudent counsel and kind aid which experience always finds grateful from the heart and breast of such a man. His public career, identified for more than a quarter of a century with the legislation of this House, is one upon which every patriot should delight to gaze. As Aristotle, just as Cato, pure; he has stood before the world the advocate of justice to individuals and the Government.

His indomitable and unbending integrity, his consistency as a politician, and his adherence to the best interests of his country, are too distinguished even for eulogy.

Remarkable for his sound judgment and common sense, his voice was never raised without instruction; and his purposes were never perverted amid the excitement of party feeling.

Though not brilliant and eloquent, yet men of brilliancy and eloquence in this Hall were his inferiors; and his light, safe and steadfast, shone even over the path of more aspiring statesmen.

And then and melancholy as is his death, he was still spared long and faithfully to serve his native State, and his memory will be among the richest of her treasures.

When called to visit my departed friend, I found him sinking into death and at the bed side of the dying patriot I realized the loss which I, this House, and this country, have sustained. And I cannot repress the utterance of my deep grief at this sudden and overwhelming bereavement.

It is with an aching heart I have now risen to speak the language of a long cherished affection for a friend, a patriot and an honest man.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stanley the usual message was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

And then the House adjourned.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Message from the Governor, to the Legislature of the State of New York.

Executive Chamber, February 23, 1842.

The State of South Carolina asserts in the resolutions herewith submitted, that the act of Congress which directs an appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands among the States is unconstitutional, and violates the terms of cession. She therefore announces her determination to refuse her share of the funds, and requests me to solicit your co-operation in annulling and repealing the law.

Her argument is, that the U. States of America is a body corporate, distinct from the States as political bodies, and capable of holding real and personal property; and that the public lands, like the vessels of the Navy, belong to the United States of America, and like them, "are to be used" or "disposed of" for the common benefit of all the States; but "the property in them does not vest in any one or in all the individual States for partition."

South Carolina, in 1832, invoked our co-operation in annulling a tariff law, and then informed us that in her opinion all National sovereignty remained undivided and undiminished in the several States, and that the United States of America, considered in relation to the several States, was strictly, and merely, a confederation, with absolute independence or sovereignty. Happily, it is not necessary to dwell between these certainly very ingenious expostions of the sum total of the same respected authority. The public lands were ceded by several States and acquired by the United States of America, and the Federal Constitution was adopted, and at a time when the United States of America was that mere confederacy of independent sovereign States that South Carolina in 1832 insisted that it constituted; notwithstanding the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The

deeds of cession respectively, and the resolution inviting the cession, declared that the lands should cede to the common use and benefit of such States, including the granting States, as should become members of the Confederacy; and it was stipulated that the ceded territory should be formed into States. The Constitution did not change the estate, but on the contrary, expressly declared that no claim of the United States, or of any particular State, should be impaired.

Besides, since Congress is authorized to dispose of the lands for the common benefit, it seems to be competent for that body to decide that a partition of the proceeds among the several States in a just proportion is such a disposition as the Constitution contemplates.

As early as 1806 President Jefferson, foreseeing the then distant payment of the National debt, repeatedly and earnestly submitted to Congress the necessity of retaining discriminating duties on foreign fabrics, to protect domestic manufactures, and advised the application of the consequently inevitable surplus revenues to the great National purpose of educating and internal improvement. This policy has been relinquished, whether for good or for evil it is yet perhaps too early to determine; and education and internal improvements are now regarded as falling with the peculiar responsibilities of the States. The Federal Government in 1833 acquiesced in an important demand of South Carolina, and so far suppressed imposts upon foreign luxuries that the revenues from that source are not merely inadequate to the protection of domestic manufactures, but are insufficient for the ordinary expenses of the Government in a season of peace, and while it seeks to pursue a course of studied economy. And yet our sister State in a manner scarcely less earnest than before insists now that the General Government shall spend the patrimony of the States, in order to reduce still lower the duties upon luxuries, imported for the use of the rich who ought to contribute most abundantly to the support of the Government.

The policy established by the law which South Carolina repudiates has been uniformly adopted by this State. It was proposed by the illustrious Clinton in 1827. President Jackson announced it to Congress in 1829, by declaring that imposts of protection would necessarily be continued for a long time, and submitting that the most safe, just, and federal disposition of the surplus revenues would be an appropriation of them to the several States. The then Governor of New York responded to the recommendation in 1830 and in 1831, and no dissent was expressed by the Legislature. When the President subsequently vetoed a bill for such an appropriation of the avails of the public lands, a resolution approving of that proceeding, which hastily passed one branch of the Legislature, failed to receive the sanction of the other. The Assembly, in 1839, with much unanimity, declared in favor of a distribution; and in 1840 and in 1841 I had the honor to transmit legislative instructions to our Representatives in Congress.

Having always approved and often recommended such a measure, I cannot commend the views of South Carolina. On the contrary, I ask you to uphold the law: First, because it constitutes the basis upon which a superstructure of discriminating imposts upon foreign luxuries, for defraying the expenses of the Government and protecting American industry, must be reconstructed and maintained as long as our commerce encounters a similar system in other countries; Secondly, because the grounds assumed by South Carolina are not more available for rescinding the distribution law of 1841, than for repealing what is called the deposit law of 1836, and thus depriving our system of universal education at once of its endowments and its efficiency; Thirdly, because the revenues to be derived by this State from the National domain, under the law, are now important to sustain our credit and avert taxation, and will be beneficially available and constantly augmenting resources for extending the benefits of internal improvement to every portion of our fellow citizens; and, Fourthly, because the revenues to be derived by other States are necessary means for their restoring their currency, credit and prosperity, which have been exhausted in generous efforts for education and internal improvement; and those means judiciously applied, with the fostering aid of Congress and the right sympathy of this State, will enable the embarrassed States to relieve the People and to compel their public works—results in which this State has an interest too important to be neglected, and too obvious to need exposition. I should not perform my whole duty on this occasion if I did not solicit your efforts to obtain such a modification of the law as question as would continue in force, notwithstanding the duty upon foreign goods may be raised to the standard of twenty per cent.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

PROPHET.—A victim to this most fatal disease, a daughter of Mr. James Mitchell of Lower Fayetteville, aged eight years, died on the 22d ult. She was bitten in the wrist by a rabid dog in October last; the wound healed in a short time, since which she complained occasionally of pain in the arm, extending to the neck, and frequently exhibited some spasmodic affections. No medical aid was resorted to until the 16th ult., when she was violently attacked with spasms, and all the usual horrors of hydrophobia; was convulsed at sight of liquids, not receiving food until she expired in the agonies of convulsions. Fayetteville Ore.

CONGRESS.—On Monday the 23d of February, the President of the Senate announced the following resolutions on the subject of the cession of the public lands to the States: Mr. Morehead, chairman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Miller, Mr. Sprague.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Pierce, in relation to the custom-house investigation, having been taken up—

Mr. Mangum said it would be remembered that the resolution before the Senate was under consideration some days since. It had been designed by him to have called it up during the last week, but no opportunity had offered itself. He now moved that the resolution be taken up, and amended as he should propose, and which amendment he had no doubt would be acquiesced in by the mover (Mr. Pierce) if he was in his place in the Senate. When the resolution was under consideration before, it had met with no opposition from his side of the Senate, except upon the ground that it did not propose an inquiry extended enough. Mr. M.'s amendment was then read, and agreed to.

The resolution to amend the Constitution by restricting and limiting the veto power, was taken up, and Mr. Calhoun proceeded in his argument against the proposed amendment, and enforcing the reasons for continuing the power where it is. The subject was then laid over to Friday next.

On Tuesday, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the orders of the day, being the resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Clay, which were read by the Clerk.

Mr. Clay delivered his expected speech upon his resolutions, affirming the duty of the Government to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of each year; estimating the necessary amount of annual revenue at twenty-six millions of dollars, and recommending the imposition of additional duties to a sufficient extent to raise that amount; asserting the duty of the Government at all times, but especially at such a season as the present, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice a rigid economy, &c. A great auditory of both sexes thronged the Senate chamber, and evinced, by their unwavering attention, throughout the delivery of the speech, which occupied about two hours and a half, the deepest interest.

We shall publish the whole of this speech as soon as it is received. The National Intelligencer speaks of it as abounding in instructive information and sound principles, and as full of the patriotic spirit for which its author has always been distinguished.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolutions by repealing the act to distribute the proceeds of the Public Lands to the States, territories, and district of Columbia, on the ground that this revenue could not be taken without a resort to taxation to that amount; and further to amend by abridging the duration of the long sessions, also by defining the mileage, and diminishing the contingent expenses, and especially those incurred for stationary printing, for the employment of clerks to committees, and for folding printed matter so be transmitted through the mails. And that Congress is also called upon to make retrenchment in the judiciary department, and in the diplomatic, by diminishing appropriations for charges de affaires at Naples, Bogota, Caracas, St. Jago, and Lima; to reduce the compensation of the agents at Paris and Brazil to that of resident ministers; and those of Austria and Mexico to that of charge de affaires. Restrict the franking privilege of members to letters and other communications in writing, and those not to exceed the weight of —; to further limit the franking privilege by deputy postmasters, and to increase and regulate the weight, charges to be made on books, pamphlets, and other printed packages transmitted by the mails.

Mr. W. moved that the amendments be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

On Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Linn,

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be requested to send to the Senate a statement showing the number of post routes on which the mails are suspended on the Sabbath days, the amount saved to the Department by such suspension, and the names of the State or States in which such routes exist.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, the pending question being the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Wright, to amend the resolutions of Mr. Clay.

Mr. Wright said that he entered upon this discussion with a preparation made with a view to showing that he could hardly have done anything which would interest the Senate. He had but little inclination to reply to the honorable senators who had spoken yesterday. He was gratified that the senator from Kentucky had said nothing of a partisan character in opening the discussion upon his side, and it would be his aim to imitate him in that example.

Mr. Wright then entered into an argument in reply to the argument of the honorable senator. He expressed his great gratification at the evidence seen in the public documents, and in a report from the other house, that there was no disposition to impose duties except for the purpose of revenue, and not to impose duties for protection.

Having closed his remarks, Mr. Smith, of Indiana, expressed a wish to say something on the resolutions; and, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday the 23d of February, a resolution was adopted instructing the Secretary of War to report to this house the names of such officers of the War Department, of the Army, including paymasters and Governors of territories, who have received extra allowance; the time when received, the amount of the extra allowance paid to each, the service for which the extra allowance was claimed, and the authority under which it was made.

The Speaker then commenced the call for petitions and memorials in the reverse order of the states and territories.

On Tuesday the whole sitting was consumed in the committee of the whole, in discussing and amending the general Appropriation Bill, the details of which would possess but little interest for our readers. The committee rose and reported progress, before getting through with it.

On Wednesday, the House spent some time in the consideration of the retrenchment resolutions, reported from the select committee on that subject; but soon got involved into a long discussion by an amendment proposing to abolish the Postmaster of the House, which lasted the whole morning hour.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the General Appropriation Bill, and continued in committee until the house rose. The principal topic of debate was on an amendment, in relation to the selection of newspapers for publishing laws, advertisements, &c. Mr. G. Davis having moved that they should be published in papers having the largest circulation, without reference to politics. No vote was taken, whatever.

Terrible Tornado.—The Cleveland Herald gives the particulars of a tremendous Tornado that has swept over that portion of Ohio. It says,

"The sweep of the tornado in Mayfield is described by an eye witness as tragically terrific. Swift destruction marked its path; it moved forward like a black pithy cloud hugging the earth, and whirling high in air every substance drawn within its vortex. The largest forest trees were uprooted or twisted off like fragile reeds, and in some places even saplings were lifted out, and logs were moved off by wind power that would have required strong ox power to have started. Log buildings were torn up and whirled away to the very foundation log; and our informant mentioned an instance in which two men rushed from a barn and fell flat before the blast, and were literally tumbled over and some distance by its fury. As the tornado crossed Chagrin river, the water was drawn from its bed and dashed upon the frame dwelling of Mr. Dean, located on the bank, with such resistless might as to sweep the house against a tree at some little distance, when it broke into fragments—many of which were borne away for miles.

The bedding and many light articles in the house cannot be found at all, and the escape of Mrs. D. and her children from instant death, is a marvel of marvels.

The church in Kirklind was moved round from its foundation some forty feet.

The tornado varied in width from 50 to 100 rods, and lasted but a moment or two. The vivid recollection of its wrath will long remain with those who felt or witnessed it.

The occurrence of such a tornado, accompanied with thunder and lightning in this climate, in mid-winter, is a singularly worthy the attention and examination of the curious observers of atmospheric phenomena. What says the Storm King, Esqy?

Snakes.—A man in Illinois recently founded a den of snakes among the rocks, containing one thousand seven hundred of these reptiles.

Learning is the medicine of the soul.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, March 10.

HILLSBOROUGH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The first Lecture was delivered before this body on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. M. A. Curtis, one of its members. The subject selected was one of practical importance, and was handled in a masterly manner. He treated upon education and the principles upon which it should be founded. The discourse abounded in practical illustrations, in rich imagery, and powerful arguments; and a deep vein of piety running throughout the whole, made it indeed a welcome feast for his audience.

It is contemplated by the Society to have a Lecture delivered every month in public. And having begun under such happy auspices, we are sure the community will join us in the fervent wish, that it may succeed in the laudable undertaking. And we would add, in the language of our President, that "we hope the day is not far distant when Hillsborough will be as celebrated for its literature, as it now is for the salubrity of its climate and the beauty of its scenery."

"The Loco Foco papers now admit that Mr. Henry, their candidate for Governor, was an old Federalist."

Raleigh Register.

"The Loco Foco papers admit to such things." Hillsborough Republican.

"One Loco Foco paper has admitted it, and have expressly vindicated Mr. Henry on the ground that these opinions were entertained by him in early boyhood." Every Loco Foco paper in the state, it may be, has not made the admission, but that some of them have done so, we have evidence on file.

Raleigh Register.

Ware happy in being enabled to receive both our Loco and Whig friends from any farther doubt upon this matter. Mr. Henry himself has answered the question. In his speech before the people last week he said:

"It was my fortune in early life to be grown among men of Federal politics; my guardian was one of them. Honorable and high-minded and good men I believed them to be; I believe so now. I loved and honored them. And was it strange that they should have given a federal bias to my politics? But a prophetic arose in the land. Andrew Jackson touched the federal scales, and they fell from my eyes; and I stand redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled. I supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency throughout, and Mr. Van Buren for his successor. I fought the great battle of 1840 in the Democratic ranks against Whig humbuggery; and I ask if this is not enough to establish my claim to Democracy."

Now it would appear from this, that Mr. Henry was a Federalist until he was pretty well grown—a lad of some thirty-five or forty years of age. About this time, having attained to years of discretion, he began to aspire to higher hopes, the accomplishment of which he fancied might be more easy if he could get rid of his federal notions. Fortunately the way was opened for him. Andrew Jackson "touched the scales, and they fell from his eyes;" and the cure was perfected, probably, by an application of the famous spectacles which Major Jack Downing used to tell us of. His imagination was fired by the magnificence of the scene; and he thought to raise himself into high places by arranging himself under the banner of so potent a leader—and he became a Jackson man.

But though Mr. Henry's confession shows that he was a Federalist up to that time, we have nothing to prove that he then ceased to be a Federalist. It is notorious that many leading men in the Jackson party continue to this day avowed Federalists; and it is equally notorious that many of General Jackson's warm partisans left him, because of the strong Federal doctrines contained in his "Proclamation" and the "Force Bill." It may be added, too, that some men, whose habits of thinking have led them to look rather deep into matters, have thought that the eagerness with which the General was wont to "assume the responsibility" did not argue any great love for Democracy. We can say, then, if the scales were removed from Mr. Henry's own eyes, he certainly did not remove them from the eyes of his hearers. "Honorable and high minded and a good man" he still believed the Federalists to be, and he repudiated none of their doctrines. But he supported Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and Mr. Van Buren for his successor, and fought the great battle

in 1840," and now calls loudly against coon skins and hard cider; and therefore he is a Democrat of the true orthodox stamp!

WHIG MEETING.

The Whig meeting advertised to be held on Tuesday of last week, was postponed in consequence of the whole of the afternoon being occupied by Mr. Henry in his address to the people. But on Wednesday a number of Whigs convened, and were organized by the appointment of Dr. James A. Craig, chairman, and Henry K. Nash, esq. Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we approve of the time designated for the meeting of the Whig State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for the office of Governor, to be held in Raleigh the 4th of April next.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the county of Orange should send to this Convention a large delegation.

Resolved, That JOHN M. MORRHEAD, esq., the present Governor, by the faithful performance of his official duties, and patriotic devotion to the interests of the state, has shown himself the executive officer of the whole people and not of a party, and as such, is entitled to our unqualified and increasing confidence.

In compliance with the second resolution, the following persons were appointed delegates:

William Barbee, Henry Merriut, Lemuel M. Morgan, Hudson Cave, Johnston B. Jones, Wm. O. McCauley, Thomas Hogan, Loftin K. Pratt, Wm. Duskens, James N. Patterson, Josiah Atkins, Willis Barbee, Jones Morgan, Thomas Burroughs, Wm. Hogan, S. M. Barbee, Wm. H. Woods, Hui W. Nunn, Wm. C. Blackwood, James J. Blackwood, Matthew McCauley, Samuel Snain, Wesley Snipes, Chas. W. Johnston, Col. Carrigan, Samuel Holt, John Stafford, George Hurdle, Eli Eulis, Michael Shoffner, Nicholas Albright, Calvin Johnson, James A. Craig, Stephen Glass, George Coble, Alphonso Long, James Newlin, Isaac Holt, Joseph Steel, Saml. N. Tate, Michael W. Holt, Handy Wood, Jeremiah Pickett, Solomon Allen, Harrison Parker, D. C. Parish, Abner Parker, Moses Leathers, jr., Wm. Lipscomb, Benton Ray, Paul C. Cameron, Thomas D. Bennehan, Williams Harris, S. D. Armstrong, John Duke, William Duke, G. H. Young, Richard Blacknell, N. M. Carrington, E. G. Mangum, Frederick Moize, John C. Douglas, George Freeland, Dr. James S. Smith, Francis J. Smith, Henry K. Nash, Walter A. Norwood, John W. Norwood, Dr. James Webb, Hugh Waddell, John Cameron, Priests H. Mangum, Stephen Moore, Nathan Hooker, Wm. Cain, sr., Edmund Stradwick, Joseph G. Bacon, Archibald Parker, Anderson Armstrong, John N. Clark, Catlett Tinnin, Sanders Riley, John Bane, Henry Whitted, Gabriel H. Lea, Eli Murray, Chisley Fautett, George Hurdle, Edward Benson, Lemuel Mebane, Giles Mebane, James Grahams, John A. Mebane, Green D. Jordan, Abel Griffin, Allen Edwards, George Ray, Green D. Jordan, Alexander Morrow, Elijah Pickard, Thomas D. Oldham, William Thompson, Henry Edwards, John Morrow, Spencer Durham, Jacob Holt, George M. Cray, James M. Adams, Levin Carmichael, David Tinnin, Ira Ellis, William Cameron, Lemuel Lynch, John Cox, John Hardin, Jeremiah Holt, George W. Jones, Daniel W. Kerr, Samuel White, jr., and Alexander Dixon.

John J. Crittenden has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky to supply the vacancy in the Senate of the United States occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Clay.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CLAY.

Washington, Senate Chamber, February 16, 1842.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When I last had the honor of an appointment as one of the United States Senators from Kentucky, I intimated, in my letter of acceptance, the probability of my not serving out the whole term of six years. In consequence of there having been two extra sessions of Congress, I have already attended, since that appointment, as many sessions of Congress as ordinarily happen during a senatorial term, without estimating my services at the present session.

I have for several years desired to retire into private life, but have been hitherto prevented from executing my wish by considerations of public duty. I should have resigned my seat in the Senate at the commencement of the present session but for several reasons—one of which was, that the General Assembly did not meet for nearly a month after Congress, during which time the State would not have been fully represented, or my successor would have had the uncertain title of an Executive appointment.

The time has now arrived when, I think, that, without any just reproach, I may quit the public service, and bestow some attention to my private affairs, which have suffered much by the occupation of the largest part of my life in the public councils. If the Roman veteran had a title to discharge after thirty years' service, I who have served a much longer period, may justly claim mine.

I beg leave, therefore, to tender to the General Assembly, and do now hereby tender, my resignation of the office which I hold of Senator in the Senate of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, to take effect on the 31st day of March, 1842; and I request that the General Assembly will appoint my successor, to take his seat on that day. I have fixed that day to allow me an opportunity of assisting in the completion of some measures which have been originated by me.

I embrace this occasion to offer to the General Assembly my most profound and grateful acknowledgments for the numerous and distinguished proofs by which I have been honored of its warm attachment and generous confidence during a long series of years.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. CLAY.

THE GREAT OHIO MEETING.

We noticed in our last paper, the meeting held in Columbus, Ohio, at which Thomas Corwin, the present Governor of that State, was nominated for re-election. The following are the resolutions adopted on the occasion, and which are well worthy of attention and consideration.

Resolved, That this Convention approve the principles contained in the public messages of the present Governor of the State, recognize in his administration an honest, fearless, and patriotic effort to sustain and advance the true interest and prosperity of the State. We therefore hail his acceptance of re-nomination as a subject of joy to all true Whigs, and the sure harbinger of a glorious triumph of the People over faction and partisan misrule.

Resolved, That the People have a right to demand of the National Government the regulation of the national currency under the Constitution; that the power of the States over the question is necessarily limited; and that the regulation of commerce between the States, which is dependent on the power of Congress, can only be legitimately accomplished by the creation of a currency and medium of exchange whose value shall be uniform throughout the Union.

Resolved, That labor is the true source of national wealth, and that all measures of Government policy should aim to ensure labor its adequate reward.

Resolved, That the tariff laws now in operation are insufficient for this purpose; and that a tariff which will protect our manufactures from the ruinous competition of the labor of Europe, and open to agriculture a home market for its surplus products is imperatively demanded by every interest of the People of the state of Ohio.

Resolved, That, in fixing the tariff of duties on the importation of foreign goods merely for the purpose of revenue, due discrimination should be made between such articles as we can and such as we cannot produce or manufacture, so as to give adequate encouragement to our own industry and enterprise.

Resolved, That an expression from our Whig brethren in our sister States, on the expediency of holding a National Convention in reference to the next Presidency, be invited through the medium of the Whig Press.

Resolved, That this Convention deliberately and solemnly reaffirm those principles and doctrines of policy and reform under which we rallied in the memorable campaign of 1840; and that it is our firm purpose not to rest until "those principles of Government are carried out," which were the political creed of the lamented Harrison, and of every true-hearted Whig.

Resolved, That Joseph Ridgway, jr., Samuel Z. Selzer, John A. Lazell, John Greenwood, Lewis Hoyt, A. F. Perry, and C. H. Whig, be and are hereby appointed a State Central Committee, with power to fill vacancies.

Important Decision.—The Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, has decided that an applicant for the benefits of the Bankrupt Law, cannot be arrested on an execution for debt. He says:

"By the English statutes of bankruptcy, the bankrupt is free from arrest or imprisonment by any creditor, during the time allowed for examination, provided he was not in custody at the time of the surrender, and if arrested, is entitled to be discharged; and the surrender, if voluntary, protects him from all arrests till his final examination is passed. Our statute of bankruptcy does not expressly confer this privilege on the bankrupt, but it was not necessary to be so couched. The person and property of the bankrupt are by the law brought within the jurisdiction of the District Court, and the court possesses an inherent power in all cases, of which it has jurisdiction, to cause its orders and decrees to be respected and obeyed, and to protect its suitors from arrest."

Rhode Island Convention.—The convention which has been held in Rhode Island, for the purpose of completing the proposed constitution, previous to submitting it to the final vote of the people, adjourned on Saturday. It will be submitted to the people on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of March. There is a strong confidence felt that the constitution will be adopted. It is intended to take effect on the first Tuesday in May next. All white male citizens of the United States may become voters under it, by residing in the State two years, and in the town where their vote is offered, six months. No person can vote on a question of taxation, unless he is taxed for \$150. The General Assembly will hold its session as usual. They cannot incur a debt exceeding \$50,000, without the consent of the people. The House will consist of 77, and the Senate of 19 members. The Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate, of

which the Lieut. Governor is a member.—The Senate may also have a President pro tem. The judiciary system continues as at present. And the Judges of the Supreme Court hold their seats until a majority of both Houses of the Legislature, by a joint resolution, declares them "vacant." This is the work of a distinct convention from that which assembled and adopted a constitution, a short time since.

The Boundary Question again.—A message has been sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts by Gov. Davis, calling the attention of that body to the state of the Maine Boundary Question, and in view of the expected arrival of Lord Ashburton, charged, probably, with new offers of settlement, suggesting the propriety of some legislative action on the subject. It appears from the message that though Massachusetts holds to her right in conjunction with Maine, as to the treaty in dispute, yet that she is disposed to settle the matter amicably, by agreeing to a conventional boundary for an equivalent satisfactory to Maine and the United States Government as well as that state. This is an important feature in the case, and points out the way by which the whole of this perplexing and irritating difficulty may be removed effectually.

Mr. Upsher has given instructions to the several Navy Yards, to supply the crews of vessels going on a cruise, with the Bible—one to each man. The progress of temperance in the Navy, added to the whole, results, which, doubtless will flow from the general introduction of the Bible, among seamen, looks well for the Navy. On distant voyages—with thousands of miles of ocean roving between them and their homes, the sailor in his leisure moments will recur to his book, and from its inspired pages glean comfort and consolation, and learn to fix his hope on Him who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm.—Phil. Sentinel.

A Happy Effect.—The Rochester Democrat says: "The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady has just deposited one hundred and twenty-five dollars in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he has signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded from one end of the land to the other, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance."

MICHIGAN.—The Legislature of this state has passed an exemption bill in favor of debtors—and a tolerable sweeping one it is. It exempts household furniture to the amount of \$250—two cows—five pigs—ten sheep—a yoke of oxen, with chains, &c. or a span of horses, &c.—a horse and dray for a drayman—all necessary farming utensils—a library worth \$150—rooms, six months provisions, &c. &c. In short, leaving the debtor quite comfortably situated, and sweeping away from the creditor, in many cases, pretty much all on which he could rely for the collection of his demand. One good effect it will doubtless have—to increase the difficulty of incurring debts at all.

The Mormons have sent a deputation of Elders to New Orleans; who, for a week or two past, have been holding forth in that city. Of their success in proselyting we are not informed; but their pretensions are sufficient to work strongly upon many minds. A friend of ours was present at one of their meetings on last Saturday week, when lecturer announced himself as a prophet inspired from on high, possessed of the gift of all languages, and languages. He challenged to the proof of his ability; and, taken at his word, he was addressed in German, French and Spanish, and to the surprise of all he was conversant with each of those languages. But he was not to get off so easily; a son of the Emerald Isle being present, left off a battery of pure Mileseian in the richest Barney Bralligan style, which completely nonplussed the poor Mormon, and during the roars of laughter which his confusion created, he scooted.

Great Corporation.—A bill is now under discussion in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the creation of the "Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road Company, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh." It is understood this company will purchase all the public improvements belonging to the State, and manage them as the eastern people manage their corporations. The capital proposed is \$10,000,000, in 100 thousand shares at \$100 each. The names of Geo. M. Dallas, Benj. W. Richards and Evans Rogers, of Philadelphia; Harmon Denny and William Wilkins, of Pittsburgh; and Charles M. Reed, of Erie, are inserted as Commissioners.

Horrible Tragedy.—By a slip from the Southport Telegraph, Wisconsin, we learn that the Hon. Charles C. P. Arndt, member of the Council from Brown county, was shot dead, on the floor of the Council chamber, by James R. Vineyard, member from Grant county. The affair grew out of a nomination for Sheriff of Grant county; Mr. E. S. Baker was nominated and supported by Mr. Arndt. This nomination was opposed by Vineyard, who wanted the appointment to vest in his own brother. In the course of debate, the deceased made some statements, which Vineyard pronounced false—and made use of violent and insulting language, dealing largely in personalities, to which Mr. A. made no reply. After the adjournment, Mr. A. stepped up to Vineyard and requested him to retract, which he refused to do, repeating the offensive words. Mr. Arndt then made a blow at

Vineyard who stepped back a pace, and a pistol, and shot him dead.

The issue appears to have been provoked on the part of Vineyard, who was determined at all hazards to defeat the appointment of Baker, and who, himself defeated, turned his ire and revenge upon the unfortunate Arndt.

Terrific Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

The steamboat Mohican, Captain Heaton, on Saturday evening, the 19th February, whilst engaged, with the tow-boat Star, in towing the British ship Ed. Thorn, (inward bound,) across the Bar, burst all her boilers, by which, we regret to add, that from twelve to fourteen lives were lost, amongst whom are the two engineers, two firemen and three deck hands. Lieut. Bankrup, one of the Revenue officers at the Balize, was blown from the boat on board the Star and killed on the spot. The mate of the Ed. Thorn was killed by the explosion, and the captain is dangerously wounded. The latter, and Captain Heaton, who is likewise badly hurt, were brought to the city yesterday on board of the Star, and medical aid was immediately procured to render them every possible assistance. Capt. Heaton, of the Star, (a brother of the commander of the Mohican,) did every thing in his power to alleviate the suffering of the wounded, and with a promptitude worthy of credit, returned forthwith to the city with a view of securing immediate remedies for their recovery.

The Mohican caught fire immediately after her captain, and was entirely consumed. The deficiency of water in the boilers is said to have been the origin of this afflicting accident.

We should act with as much energy as those who expect every thing from themselves; and we should pray with as much earnestness as those who expect every thing from God.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday the 3d inst., by the Rev. Thomas Lynch, Mr. JOHN NEWTON CLARK to Miss THERESA TINKIN, daughter of Mr. Catlett C. Tinnin.

In Petersburg, on Thursday, the 3d inst., by the Rev. N. H. Cobbs, Mr. WALKER A. CAMERON, formerly of this place, to Miss ELIZABETH P., daughter of the late Mr. John Walker.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Day.	Night.
10 Thursday,	6 12 54	5 55	12 13	11 10
11 Friday,	6 11 54	5 54	12 13	11 10
12 Saturday,	6 9 51	5 51	12 13	11 10
13 Sunday,	6 5 59	5 59	12 13	11 10
14 Monday,	6 7 53	5 53	12 13	11 10
15 Tuesday,	6 5 54	5 54	12 13	11 10
16 Wednesday,	6 5 55	5 55	12 13	11 10

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, March 1.		
Cotton,	8 1/2	8 1/2
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 50	3 00
Leaf,	3 50	5 50
Fayetteville, March 2.		
Flour,	5 50	6 50
Salt—(sack),	2 25	0 00
(bushel),	60	0 00
Cotton,	7 1/2	5
Beeswax,	27	28

NEW Spring Dry Goods.

WE take pleasure in saying to our friends in North Carolina, and the public generally, that we have commenced receiving our

New Goods,

and are willing to dispose of them by the Package or by the Piece, at a very small advance, to Cash, or good and punctual customers, at the usual time.

VARNUM, EGERTON, & CO. Petersburg, Va. March 1, 1842.

GROCERY.

Attention! Citizens of Orange.

THOSE who wish to save something, and also to procure good articles in the Grocery Line, will please call at the Grocery of Mickle & Norwood, where can be found the following articles, and many others:

Molasses,	Campior,
Sugar,	Mace,
Coffee,	White Lead in kegs,
Best Loaf and Crush-	Putty,
ed Sugar,	Salt Petre,
Raisins,	Alum,
Rice,	Epsom Salts,
Cheese,	Glauber Salts,
Herring,	Dry White Lead,
Salt,	Red Lead,
Turpentine Soap,	Copperas,
Fayetteville Candles,	Clap Log Wood,
Spanish Indigo,	Lamp Black,
White Lead, in kegs,	Saleratus,
Madder,	Brimstone,
Spice,	Spanish Brown,
Black Pepper,	Miller's Snuff,
Ginger,	Essence of Turpentine,
Cloves,	Good Vinegar,
Cinnamon,	Assortment of Nails,

A large quantity of Span Cotton, and Picked Cotton by the pound.

The above articles, and others not enumerated, have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash.

Posters, Broomwax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD. January 25.

500 Bushels Seed Oats. THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Bushels SEED OATS of a superior kind. Price 40 cents, to be delivered at his granary. MICHAEL HOLT. January 11.

SEARS' FACTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BIBLE, AND VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND, and that he is prepared to supply all who may wish to purchase this beautiful and "great book," at the New York retail price, which is two dollars per volume, or six dollars per set. The entire work embraces 1900 pages with 600 elegant engravings. The whole forms a complete illustrated commentary of the Old and New Testaments. The work needs no other recommendation than itself, to all who will examine it. Single copies obtained at two dollars.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. It gives us pleasure to recommend a work of this character to our brethren of all churches.

From the New York Luminary. This work has so many beauties and excellences distinguishing it from the mass of books daily issuing from the press, that we give it as our deliberate opinion to be a work admirably calculated to impart the instruction it professes to communicate. It is a complete library of religious and useful knowledge, and should be in the hands of every minister of the gospel and biblical student. In view of its being so strikingly concise and accurate, and withal so very cheap (only two dollars per volume,) it comes within the reach of almost every person, and ought to be possessed by every family. It will enable all to study the scriptures with understanding, pleasure and profit.

From the Baptist Advocate. The whole has been prepared with a degree of neatness and elegance which must strongly recommend it to every lover of the fine arts, in addition to the interest which its scriptural ornamental illustrations excite in its behalf, in the mind of a Christian.

From the New York Watchman and Observer. We can scarcely speak too highly of the splendid style in which the numerous embellishments are drawn and engraved, and of the interesting letter press descriptions which accompany them.

From the Brother Jonathan and Tatler. We cannot doubt but this very neat and almost indispensable volume will find a place in every family where the Bible is read and respected.

From the Family Magazine. From an examination of the work, we are sincere in the belief that a book more acceptable to the religious community has seldom appeared. It contains the very gist of all that has hitherto been published.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph. It is a Companion to the Bible, and every Christian parent should purchase one for his family. This is no puff, but a real expression of opinion in favor of so good a book.

From the Rev. Jacob H. Brouner, Pastor of the Christopher Street Church, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—In cheapness, your work will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever attempted in Biblical Illustrations. I have not been deceived by the beautiful outside; it will be found without a rival, and must prove a blessing to the rising generation. It will be a most valuable aid to home education. The well informed may also find it good for refreshing their memories.

Columbus might be filled with recommendations to this work from Ministers of all denominations. To give an idea of what is embraced, in so short an advertisement as this, would be an impossibility. The subscriber would only add, to those who say "Thy word to me is sweeter than honey and the honey comb," in this work they will find an invaluable treasure. One no sooner opens it than he is introduced into the land of Eden. He is struck with wonder and astonishment at the desolation that now over spreads that once proud and exalted land of Perseus; its ancient metropolis stands mangled in gloom, and is truly a home for the Cormorant and the Bittern, for the Owl and for the Raven; all—all declare that the prediction of the prophet is fulfilled, and that the word of God standeth sure. He wanders at his leisure among the tombs of the ancient dead, and finally arrives at the spot that Abraham bought for a burying place. Palmyra is a heap of grand ruins, and fills the beholder, while he gazes upon them, with sensations of mingled melancholy and delight. The manners and customs of the east are no less interesting than they are profitable. The Prophecy cannot fail to interest all. Isaiah is the personification of sublimity of thought. Jeremiah, the weeping prophet, is overwhelmed with grief, and seems to say, "O that my head were waters and my eyes a fountain of tears." Ezekiel, Daniel, Joel, Jonah and Zachariah, are all marked with an expression of character that leaves a deep impression upon the mind. The scenery about Jerusalem is interesting. While the Caricatures of Raphael (eight New Testament scenes) beautify the whole, one of which, says a minister, is worth the price of the book.

The subscriber may be found at the Shoe Store of Wm. H. Brown during the week of the Superior Court, where the work may be obtained; after which time it may also be obtained at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder. Persons wishing to obtain the work in Orange and the surrounding counties, can be supplied by dropping a few lines, post paid, to the subscriber, at Eno Mills, Orange county, North Carolina.

JOHN A. MANNEN, Agent. March 1.

Job Printing, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

ONE NIGHT BEFORE MARRIAGE.

Come hither, my daughter, your marriage day is at hand, you will not be much longer the light of this old house. Sit by me, and I will tell you a story, as I used to do when you were a little girl, and looked up at me with your tale.

I doubt not William has told you often enough that you are all in all to him, that he feels for you a deeper, tenderer, purer, more disinterested devotion than ever manifested for woman. Don't believe him. May, never start up and say pale; the young rascal believes what he says to be true, and that ought to be enough for you. What I mean is, that I have in my day said and felt as much for the old woman on the other side of the chimney there.

But I mean something more than that. You have yourself been the object of a deeper, tenderer, purer, more disinterested, devoted attachment than his. Now, don't grow angry, though it grieves you to, and bespeak the sincere confiding spirit of the bride. No, no, would be a towering passion if it heard me; and yet neither of you have cause.

You do not understand me; nor will you, nor can you, till you come to be a mother.

The riddle is out. I mean that you were a person of much more consequence in the eyes of two others; the old dame that you were the object of a more profound love than you ever can be again, long before you knew whose delightful thing it is to repay love with love.

You have been admired, and have been told that you were admired; and though I your father say it, who ought not to say it, you are worthy to be admired. And you have been flattered, flattered by admiration: never deny it, girl, it is human nature, and sits prettily upon a young woman. But you were welcomed home, and admired, and watched over with far more solicitude before you were twelve months old, than ever you will be again. Strange it is, but it seems to be the unwavering rule of Providence, that the warmest affection should ever be squandered upon those who are unworthy of the wealth which is being heaped upon them.

It was a proud and happy day, that of your birth. The ways were muddy, and keen hail showers, alternating with sleet, were borne on the wind that howled and thumped round the house, as if seeking to force its way in. And the bodily suffering of your mother scarcely exceeded the mental anxiety of the rest of the household. It was a heavenly summer when all was over: wind or weather, what did we heed them, when she looked proudly up at me, as I looked at you lying in her arms?

After all, any disinterested person must have thought you a strange looking creature. You had not learned how to make use of your eyes: she was turned up to your eyebrows, and the other down to your mouth.

"Now papa?"

Fact, ask the old woman there, if you won't believe me.

But you were beautiful in our eyes, and in those of your good grandmother. She had been passing back and forth the whole morning, between your mother's apartment and the parlour, thinking to keep up our spirits, but sinking them rather, by her agitated looks. But when she came to tell me all was well, she could not find her voice, and she did not need to find it, for her face was radiant. You were a lamp set down among us to enlighten all our faces. We had lived together, and thought we loved each other; but when you were added to the family group, it was as if we had been living coldly and ungenerously with each other. A cord was around us, drawing us in closer relationship; and you, little unconscious elf, were the talisman that worked all these wonders.

I could write a big book about the first year of your life, and yet not contrive to say all that I have to say, to show how much more important a baby is than any grown or growing person can possibly be.

You scarcely recollect the day of your christening. That, too, was a memorable day. Mother, nurse, grandmother—I cannot well say which looked most consequential: while yet, the real heroine of the occasion, took it with unparalleled sang froid; you did not seem to mind the beautiful rich lace cap, of which there is a family tradition that your mother was christened in it; you positively slept through the ceremony; to the great consternation of the nurse, who held it a bad omen that you did not squall. But if you thought little, I thought the more; for when I turned from the marble font to the silver window, where was painted the dove hovering over the cloudy chaos it was commissioned to impregnate with light and love, I felt awed and subdued, and anxious for my baby, and yet consoled; I felt that it was your inauguration into the sorrow of life. The mystic rite was the herald of the sufferings to which humanity is heir; but it was, at the same time, a pledge that God would temper the wind to the shorn lamb.

I will tell you how we—for she, there, went foot for foot in feeling all my joys, cares, hopes and fears about you; as indeed, she has been the mirror of my life, for I will not say how many years, bearing half my sorrow, and doubling all my joys. I would not have said so much for fear of making her vain. Never praise people to their face, girl; it spoils them, but you see she is asleep, and can't hear me. What makes the old woman's head keep nodding at that rate behind her handkerchief? Has she been listening to all this time?

I will say nothing of our care for you when in trifles of the long and happy

one day from bazaar to bazaar, to choose playthings fit for very young baby; of the utter forgetfulness of my personal dignity, with which I used to bring biscuits to the baby from town in my green-gal pocket. You would think I was striving to bribe you by these recollections, not to forget the folks when you leave them. It would be unkind to do so; it would look like I thought you could forget them.

You grew up among us like an opening flower. Every day we saw something new to love and praise in you. To hear us talk one would have thought there never was such a baby. A strange thing it is, a child! There is a delicate beauty about its soft eyes, and rosy cheeks, and tiny mouth. It was pretty to see the little cherub examine our hands, one after the other, to see if they contained sugar or buttermilk. And it was so engaging when it held out its little mouth to be kissed. And it was sparkling when it dived down into its nurse's arms, and hid its face in her bosom, when playfully minded. But stranger, forgetful of all, was its appearance when it seemed to be trying to think, when the expression of the thought beamed through its lineaments, when the consciousness of reason and eternity seemed to be dawning upon God's own image, shrinking abashed from the glories of its own nature.

And yet, my daughter, in moments of depression, and such moments come to all, there was something terrible in its childish gaze. When I reflected how trifling the excess of its delight, the absence of reason why it should give three delights, the transitory nature of the delight itself, I was tempted to think that it was as happy as like unreasonable and unnatural. Life seemed to be a succession of brief bursts of ecstasy, at long intervals, gradually growing duller and duller, till it ended in insensate apathy. I will not dwell on the thought. It is one which mocks us in our happiest hour, and which not reason, faith alone can dispel.

But more desolate and dangerous emotions were awakened when illness came upon thee. There is nothing on earth so painful as to witness the sufferings of a child. We cannot divine their cause or nature, and it cannot tell; the impotency of human desire to give relief is never so painfully felt. The innocence and weakness too, of the sufferer, conjure up rebellious thoughts.

My God! I know that my own sufferings are the consequence of my own sins, but what has this innocent child done? It is not only when the little creature writhes in the tortures that we feel these misgivings: its uncomplaining languor goes with more certainty to the heart. O, what a relief bath it been, after such a visitation, to see my child's eye brighten again, and hear its blessed, clear, soft voice breathing of happiness!

It was hard to say whether thy sufferings or thy enjoyments most endeared you to me. You have been a dear good daughter to your father, and you understand the playful exaggeration of this nursery legend, and yet it is not all exaggeration.

But go! my tears are under my eyelids, and I shall make a fool of myself if I go on. You will understand me better when you repeat to a child of your own the tale your father told you the night before your marriage.

True Magazine.

Wealth, in this country, may be traced to industry and frugality; and the paths which lead to it are open to all.

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP!!

Call, if you want Bargains!

Strayhorn & Nichols,

ARE now receiving from the Northern Markets, an elegant assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

in addition to their former stock. The articles have been selected by one of the firm with great care, and having been purchased on very reasonable terms, and almost entirely for Cash, will be sold exceedingly low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual buyers. Their assortment comprises all the articles usually brought to this market—among which are the following:

CLOTHS, of every variety.

CASSIMERES, an excellent assortment.

VESTINGS, of rich and varied patterns.

SILKS, black, blue-black, and fancy colored.

Bonnets, Ribbons, Shawls, &c.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

The public are earnestly requested to call and examine for themselves, and as our motto is "to let live, as well as to live," we do not think they will grumble at our prices, if we can suit in the goods.

November 24. 00—

VERY CHEAP!!

As the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on a credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,

Do. do. Blue do.

Do. do. Invisible Green, do.

Do. do. Brown, and Drab do.

Do. do. Mixed do.

Beaver and Pilot Cloth,

Blankets and Overcoats,

Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,

Kentucky Janses, Kerseys,

Silk, Satin, and Merino.

VESTINGS,

Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers.

Storks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, White and Green Mackintosh Blankets, Whitney & Rose do.

Jacknet and French Muslin.

Figured, striped, and plain Silks.

Black and blue-black do.

French, English and American Prints.

Black, figured, and plain Mousselin de Lanes and Challies.

Black and blue-black Bombazines, French and English Merinoes.

Silk and Mousselin de Lanes Dress Handkerchiefs.

Paglinot, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls.

Long Lanes, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Damask and Bird-eye Diaper.

Bleached and brown Table Covers.

Irish Linen, black and brown Holland.

Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.

Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Bonnets.

Hoods, Flawers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS.

Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS.

Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes.

Coarse Broghans.

Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers.

Do. Gaiter Boots.

Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes.

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.

Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar.

Black and Green Teas.

Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass.

White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

The Thorough Bred Horse

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

The subscriber takes leave thus early to inform his friends and the public generally, that this noble stallion will be under his superintendence during the ensuing season, and that his services may be commanded at a price to suit the hardness of the times and the condition of every one. Those who may desire to improve their stock by breeding from the best blood and finest horse now in this section of the State, would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as it may be the last they will ever have; it being probable the horse will be removed from Orange at the expiration of the season. In regard to his pedigree it is only necessary here to state, that he is of the purest and best blood in this country, having descended in a clear and uncoloured stream, on the part of his sire, from Sir Charles, and on the part of his dam, from Monsieur Tonnou—two of the most celebrated and popular horses that ever trod the American turf. He is a beautiful bay, with black mane and tail; and as to form and size, is unsurpassed. All who see him, will be further particulars see handbill.

ARCHIBALD W. PARKER.

Little River, Orange County,

Jan'y 24 1842. 9—30

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of


SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual buyers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—



Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,

Carriage, Gig, and Carriage Harness,

Trunks, (both wood and iron frames),

Carriage, Sulky, Driver's, Twig and Wagon Whips,

Collars of all kinds,

Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes,

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public, and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKE & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 03—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st, 1842.

JONES WATSON of Chapel Hill, in the County of Orange, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next, why the said Jones Watson be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

March 3. 13—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st, 1842.

MILES DAVIS of Chapel Hill, in the County of Orange, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next, why the said Miles Davis be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

March 3. 13—

U. STATES—N. C. DISTRICT.

District Court in Bankruptcy, at Chambers, in Fayetteville.

February 21st, 1842.

MATTHEW McCULEY of Orange County, having this day filed a petition duly verified, praying that he may be declared a bankrupt, it is thereupon ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court at Newbern, on the fourth Monday of April next, why the said Matthew McCuley be not declared a bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Hillsborough Recorder four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

March 3. 13—

Attention!—TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded to attend at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 12th of March next, at 10 o'clock, armed and equipped according to law, for drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain.

CHS. S. WARREN, O. S.

February 23. 12—

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that my son ALFRED MONK is authorized to transact business for himself, and to make contracts, in as full and free a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

WILLIS MONK.

February 15. 11—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Hardy Royter, against

Granderson Royter, Elizabeth Royter, John Royter, Harrison Royter, Solomon Royter, Jesse Braisher and Nancy his wife, and William Royter.

Petition for Re-probate Will.

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Royter, Harrison Royter, and Solomon Royter, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and there to plead, or reply or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50. 07—

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

They were purchased principally in the north and west, and will therefore be offered on very reasonable terms. Their stock consists in part of the following articles:

Cloth of various kinds.

Cloths for Overcoats.

Cassimeres, Satinets, Merinos, Prints, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. &c.

Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

November 23. 00—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in debtors for their name to the manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommended themselves in degrees of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the corners of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and cruditie constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convulsions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual colic, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and advertised to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, and the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly maintains the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Constiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, Inevitable Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 20. 72—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1841.

Thomas Terrell and others, Petition to sell Real Estate.

William Brooks and others, at Estate.

[T] in this case, it having been made to appear according to law, that William Brooks, James Brooks, deceased, and Suky Jackson, William Terrell, Joseph Terrell, and Jacob Dismuth and Nancy his wife, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly.

Test,

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$4 50. 05—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1841.

Mark Patterson, adm'r, Original Attachment vs. *Benjamin D. Price,* levied on Land.

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin D. Price, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, and there to plead, or reply or plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1841.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50. 07—

Fall and Winter NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers invite the attention of the public and their friends to their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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Their Goods are of the latest style. They respectfully request a call, as they think they can give satisfaction.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

November 23. 00—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

Brandreth's Pills.

VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine approved by the experience of thousands, is a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DRUG, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT CIRCULATION of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, a better it is desirable of pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from indigestion or a general injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they purify the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce the occasional rigors, or upon the nerves, produce gait; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestinal vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself, far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging must depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purgation, this may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce richness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of Brandreth's Medicine is ABSOLUTELY required. The constituents of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept from those impurities which would prevent its ready current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming seated within. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Office is at 105 MAIN STREET, NICHOLAS, N. C. Near the Old Market. Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents a box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heavitt, Hillsborough.

Siddons & Ramsey, Piusborough.

Hargrave, Gaiter & Co. Lexington.

Joseph A. Sichel, Midway, Davidson.

James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.

John R. Brown, Pringle.

M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.

G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.

E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.

J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.

J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.

James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.

Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.

J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.

Owen McAleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.

N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18. 48—18m

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—To March Term, 1842.]

John Austin, Administrator with the will of deceased Freeman, against *Freeman, and others.*

Original Bill.

[T] HE complainant having made oath by solemn affirmation, that William Osborne and Susan his wife, John Smoot, the heirs at law of Henry Smoot, & Sally his wife and Betty his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Given under my hand, at office, in Hillsborough, September Term, 1841. Issued for publication, December 24 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & A.

Price adv. \$5 25. 05—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PERSON COUNTY.

In Equity—November Term, 1841.

N. Thompson, wife, and others, Petition vs. *Kendal Vanhook and others,* to sell Land.

[T] appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Price and wife Nancy, defendants, are not inhabitants of this state; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Benjamin Price and Nancy his wife to appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Person, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and there in answer or demur, or this bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Test,

JOHN BRADSHIER, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$4 50. 06—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five cents a line. A deduction of 33 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.